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CAUSES OF DISCONTENT IN VIRGINIA, 1676.

WINDER PAPERS, VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY.

Whereas as ye Right Hon'ble Herbert Jeffries Esq., S^r John Berry K^t & Francis Morison, Esq., being Comissioned by our most gracious Sov^{ty} L^{ty} ye King to take ye agrievances of us his Majesties subjects of Virginia, and hath given proclamation to yt purpose, wee ye Inhabitants of ye Upp^r p^{ty} of Citternborne par^{sh} in ye County of Rappahannocke Doe heere p^{re}sent yo^r Hon^{ty} wth our agrievances by those Gent^lmen wee have Elect^d, whose Names are subscribed, viz:

Imp^r one ye 25th of January in 1675 there was 36 persons kill'd and taken p^{ri}son^{er} in ye Distance of about 10 miles by ye Barbarous Indyans, and immediately ye right Hon^{ble} ye Govern^r had speddy notice and it was answered there could not be any thing don: In order to revenge ye blood of our poore Neighbours, & ye wrong don to his most sacred majesties loyial subjects, until an Assembly was to sett, wth then was about ye 11th of March, and they satte about 23 days, in fine theyr was not care taken to assist us till ye 1st of May: Wee were in these up^r p^{ty} of ye pa^{sh} of Citternborne* 71 plantations on ye 24th of January as above s^d & by ye 10th of February wee were reduced to 11; wth w^t run away into ye Heart of ye country together wth those yt felt ye fury of ye enemy. Nay Wee had ye hard Fortune wee could finde noe sparke of Xtian love from ye Countrey, but they had ye confidence to come up and take our men out of ye onely fronteere howse, and arms to bury ye dead wth and yt don, left us to ye g^{vt} God, and our small strength.

* Cittenborne or Sittenborne parish was probably named in honor of the birth-place of Colonel John Catlett, one of the most prominent of the early settlers. There is recorded in Essex a power of attorney from his son, John Catlett, to sell the lands in the parish of Sittenborne, Kent, England, which had been the property of his father, Colonel John Catlett. Other sources of information show that the Catletts were quite a numerous family in the English parish.

2. By order from our Assembly Major Lawrence Smith,* on ye 1st day of May came up into these p^{ts} wth a 110 foote of Horse to our noe little satisfaction yt (theire was now balme found in Gilliard) wee had not time to surfett ourselves but in discourse wee found yt Major Smith had noe comission, but against ye Susquehanoths, though we had a man killed wthin less then a mile of ye Nansatico Towne during ye cessions of ye Assembly.

How somever Major Smith like a most Loyal subject to his Prince by his constant rainging did well defend these p^{ts}: In July Major Thomas Hawkings† had a comission g^rted for ye des-

* For an account of Major Laurence Smith, of Gloucester county, and his descendants, see *William and Mary Quarterly*. At the session of 1679 the Assembly granted him a tract of land on the Rappahannock, five and one half miles in length along the river, and four miles wide, provided he seated at the place on the Rappahannock, where the fort was built in the year 1676, fifty able armed men, and two hundred other men. He was to be commander of the armed force and to have legal jurisdiction. He owned large tracts of land in Essex county, and in the records of that county are a number of deeds in regard to it. Of the children of Laurence Smith, Elizabeth married John Battaile, Sarah married John Taliaferro; his son, Charles, lived in Essex, and was appointed the county surveyor in 1706; son, Augustine, married Susanna —, lived in Essex, and was appointed surveyor in 1710, and sons, John and William, lived in Gloucester, and Laurence in York.

† Major Thomas Hawkins was an early settler in Rappahannock county [now Essex]. There is on record a deed dated May 4th, 1659, from him and his wife Mary. He received the following grants of land: (1) 2,500 acres in Northumberland county, on Potomac, February 26th, 1653; (2) 620 acres on the south side of Rappahannock, November 20th, 1657; (3) 2,611 acres on the south side of Rappahannock, October 6th, 1675 (1,676 acres of this formerly belonged to Mr. Thomas Lucas, Sr., and Mr. Thomas Lucas, Jr., on which they both lived and died; and 934 acres lately belonging to Mr. Thomas Lucas, Jr., who left no heir, and did not dispose of said land). His first wife, Mary, was either a daughter of Thomas Lucas, Sr., or of Captain John Upton, whose widow, Margaret, married Thomas Lucas, Jr. The latter, in his will, proved in Rappahannock county, 1673, names his son-in-law, Captain Thomas Hawkins, and his grandchild, Mary Hawkins. The will of Captain Thomas Hawkins, dated February 8th, 1675, was proved in Rappahannock county November 20th, 1677. Legacy to his now wife, Frances—certain property to be divided between his children (whom he does not name)—former wife's

troying our Neighbouring Indians as well as the Susquehanaths (yit our Neighbouring Indyans left their townes wth in 4 days after ye first murther was comitt'd) soe yt Major Smith went downe wth 50 horse & foote to congratulate ye good news, together wth an Intention to suppress ye Insolences comitted, several Howses burn'd, People kill'd & wound'd in Puscataway on ye 10th July ye worshipfull Major Hawkings, & Major Smith were by Nathaniel Bacon, Junior, carried away Prisoners. Now our faire day begins to be obnubulat'd, and our enemies rejoyce wth Trophies in Order thereunto—they have burn'd in these up^r p^a 37 howses wth to be repair'd would cost above 1200*£* Sterl: besides ye dayly effusion of our Bretherens Blood; thus our Enimies reigned till at yast yt Fire Brand, wth with our Good Major yt had by God's assistance soe well defend'd us sent to our assistance one Capt. Simon Miller a Liver amongst us, & Scince his time wee have had noe men kill'd nor g^r damage in our stocks though scince this war begun, wee have lost above 600*£* Sterl: Now scince by an Evil hand wee his Majesties always, leige people have in a maner had our lives defended by ye s^d Miller. In gratitude wee desire he may be look'd upon wth an eye of favour.

3. Now scince those darke clouds are by ye Heavens dissipated & wee of all men ye most Miserable have an oportunitie or rather a liberty to behold our sweet Prince, how frely he calls us & is most willing to Heare us, therefore wth confidence wee are bold to declare yt here hath in 74: & 75 bin levied upon each tithyable 52*lb* of Tobacco wth wee desire an ac^{mt} off.

4. It hath also bin costumary yt ye Consillors of this countrey have 10 levies free, & ye minister six, soe yt ye Tax lies Heavy, wee desire it may be redress'd, together wth ye Qt. R^{nts} yt were payde in Potomacke necke in 74: & 75.

5. Whereas ye g^r impost of 2*s* p^a hd of tobacco under ye p^tence of being payde by ye Merc^{nts} but payde by us ye Inhabitants of this country, wee desire it may be taken off, or convert'd to ye countreys use.

diamond ring and pearl necklace to daughter, Elizabeth—legacy to daughter, Hannah—to brother, [Santuel] Bloomfield, a mourning ring, his sword belt and pistols.

6. Whereas wee have from time to time payde severall g^t Quantities of Tobacco for ye building of ye fortes in ye mouths of ye River & providing a magazine of Armes & munition and upon all occasions, are forc'd to provide again, soe wee have noe benefitt of ye former wee desire an ac^t may be given theireof.

Whereas yearly there is a considerable sume of Money payde to ye countrey for Castle Duties & it lies in Perticular mens hands wee desire a just ac^t of it, and yt it may be converted to ye countrey use, to alleviate ye grt Tax w^{ch} Inevitably wil fall upon us.

8. Whereas there is a penny impost upon all tobacco ship'd into any of his majesties plantations, to ye Injury of this his countrey and almost ye ruine of many of his Majesties subjects in ye yeare 74: wee had perish'd but for ye New England supply of corn and yt very bare by reason they could not have tobacco, it was several hundreds of pounds damage to us, Besides other necessaries wee are at a cheaper rate Suppli'd wth from New England, w^{ch} this debar's wee desire it may be taken in to consideration.

9. Whereas there is yearly many Tethyables not given in & for ye pr'venting of ye future defrauding of us his Majesties subjects wee desire yt all men give in a list upon their Oaths and if any man shall conceale a Tethyable of w^t sort soe ever, yt he forfeit ye same to be solde at an out crie for ye counties use.

10. Wee humbly desire yt those Gent'men w^{ch} sett in his majesties Courts of Judicature heere may not at once be of ye Militia.

11. Whereas our Right Hon^{ble} ye Gover^{or} hath out of his tendre caire apoint'd several comandars to pr'ceed against our Enemies. Wee are now in a most deplorable condition being assur'd yt ye maine camp of the Nansatico Indiyans is now wthin 20 miles of Lt. Coll. Cadwallader Jones' House, wee humbly beg yo^r Hon^r to comiserate our hard lives and fortunes & let us not now miscarry in ye sight of a faire Haven.

12. The Danger wee are now in make us looke Backe into the wont'd proceedings of this country; when first ye murther was comitt'd wee were forc'd to send away and before any pretended redress came our Enemies fled and could not be found,

except upon a disadvantage. It is now ye same & far otherwise for now our Enemies courage is more desperate, wee have noe men heere in armes to assault ye Enemy, and by yt time men can be sent a 100 miles to us, our Enemie is gone. Therefore wee humbly desire for ye future pr'venting this great miscarriage (yt hath in a manner ruin'd this country) that theire may be one chiefe comander apointed in the fronteer counties; as ye right Hon^{ble} y^r Governor shall thinke fit to be comission'd to raise armes imediately to take and apprehend all Such murtherers upon all such occasions.

13. Forasmuch as wee are in formed yt his Most Sacred Majestie hath sent in armes into this countrey for a Magazine wee humbly supplicate that theire may be a proportionable part theire of sent to us being in the most likelihood of using them, but now have our hearts full off ejaculations for yo^r Hon^{rs} healths and prosperities, and our hands full in defence of our Kings country, and that we may well doe it. Lett there be ascrib'd all Hon^r and Glory to whome its due.

14. Lt. Henry Chicheley,* Lt. Gen^l Phillip Ludwell, Esq.

*Sir Henry Chicheley, son of Sir Henry Chicheley, of Wimpole, county of Cambridge, England, served in the Royal army during the civil war, and came to Virginia in 1649. It appears from the "State Trials" that while at Gravesend, probably about to sail for Virginia, he was arrested for complicity in the Royalist plot headed by Sir ———, as being "found casually in the same inn" with that person, but he was soon released. Norwood in his "Voyage" reports that on arriving in Virginia he found Chicheley, Moryson, Lunsford and Honeywood, formerly cavalier officers, who had lately arrived, living at the house of Captain Wormeley, on York river. He was Burgess for Lancaster 1656 (*Hening*); appointed to the Council in 1670 (*Robinson's Notes*); commanded against the Indians in 1675; was commissioned Deputy Governor February 28th, 1673-4 (*Hening* II, vii), and was acting Governor from December, 1678, to May 16th, 1680 (*Ibid*), and was Deputy Governor during the frequent absences of Lord Culpeper. There is recorded in Rappahannock county a power of attorney dated 1662, from Sir Henry Chicheley, of "Wimple in the county of Cambridge;" in the English Public Record Office a letter, dated June 15th, 1682, from Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henry Chicheley, at James City, in Virginia, to his "brother," Sir Thomas Chicheley, member of the English Privy Council and Master-General of the Ordnance. Sir Henry Chicheley married Agatha (Eltonhead), widow of Ralph Wormeley, of "Rosegill," Mid-

and Matthew Kemp,* Esq., did upon ye 14th of February: 76:

dlesex county, Virginia, and died February 5th, 1682 (*Sainsbury Abstracts*).

*Edmond¹ Kemp, who is believed to have been a grandson of Robert Kemp, Esq., of Gissing, Norfolk, England, and a nephew of Sir Robert Kemp, Baronet, is shown by the will of Richard Kemp, Secretary of Virginia, to have been nephew of the latter. "Mr. Edmond Kempe" was justice of Lancaster 1655-57. There is on record in Lancaster a bond dated August 13th, 1658, from Edmond Kempe, of Pianketank, in Lancaster [Middlesex], Gent., to Isaac Foxcroft, of London, merchant, for £100, to be repaid within a year at the house of Mr. Thomas Griffith, St. Nicholas Lane, London. A petition, July 14th, 1656, is recorded in Lancaster county, from Mr. Edmond Kempe, attorney of Sir Robert Kempe, Knight, against one William Fisshe. In 1660 Lancaster county court ordered that the estate of Edmond Kempe, deceased, be appraised. He patented 900 acres on the north side of Rappahannock in 1653, he, himself, being a head-right, and also Edward Kemp, and 1,100 acres in Pianketank in 1656. His widow married Sir Grey Skipwith, Baronet, of Lancaster, [Middlesex] county. On Sept. 12th, 1660, Lancaster court allowed Sir Gray Skipwith 150 lbs. tobacco for a gun lost in the Accomac expedition, which gun "belonged to his late predecessor Edward Kempe, Gent., deceased." Edward Kempe had at least one son, Matthew² Kemp, who received a regrant of the land in Pianketank, and it is stated in the patent that it had been formerly granted to his father Edmund Kemp. There were also other children, as there is on record in Lancaster a deed, July 10th, 1661, from Sir Grey Skipwith, conveying 900 acres in New Kent, on the north side of Mattaponi, to his "daughter-in-law," Elizabeth Kempe; Matthew Kempe a witness. There is in Lancaster a deed, September 2d, 1663, from Matthew Kemp and Dorothy, his wife. There is a deed dated 1677 from Matthew Kemp, of Lancaster, Gent., conveying land formerly bought by said Kemp and Adjutant-General Jenings. Matthew Kempe was a justice of Lancaster 1659, and sheriff the same year. November 15th, 1660, a certificate of Lancaster court to Matthew Kemp of the importation of certain head-rights, among which were himself twice and his wife, Dorothy. On September 10th, 1662, Matthew Kemp, attorney for Sir Gray Skipwith, Baronet, the administrator of Edmond Kemp, Gent., confessed judgment on a bond; accompanying this is recorded a note from Skipwith to Kemp, beginning "Cozen Matt.," and concluding "mine and my wife's service to yourself and Lady." In 1663 Matthew Kemp was granted administration on the estate of James Bonner, as being the next of kin. Later he removed to Gloucester county, and represented it in the House of Burgesses, being Speaker 1678-9 (*Hening*). In 1681, while still a Burgess, he was

Issue out a warrant to comande ye weake plantations to Draw

appointed to the Council. He was county lieutenant, and commanded the militia of the county during the tobacco-cutting riots. He died in 1683. His will was probably recorded in Gloucester and has been destroyed. Colonel Matthew³ and Dorothy Kemp had issue: I. *Matthew*,⁸ of Middlesex (the person named in the text). There is a deed recorded in Middlesex, and dated 1687, from Matthew Kemp, of Middlesex, confirming to John Mann, son of John Mann, 450 acres sold to him by Matthew Kemp, Esq., of Kingston parish, Gloucester, deceased, said land having been patented by Mr. Edmond Kemp, deceased, Oct. 19th, 1653, and escheated on the death of Elizabeth Bonner, his daughter. There is also a deed from him in 1695, conveying to James Pate 60 acres, part of land where said Kemp lived at the mouth of Bland's creek. He was a Burgess for Middlesex 1685 and 1692 (*Journal*), justice from 1698, and sheriff, 1706. His will was dated May 4th, 1715, and proved in Middlesex January 2d, 1716; to be buried at the burial-place in the old orchard where his relations lay; to his son Matthew⁴ Kemp all his lands, negroes, goods and chattels, provided he paid £200 sterling to "my dafter Ann Kemp" when she was 21 years of age. If son Matthew died without issue all estate to Ann, and if she died without issue then to Grey Skipwith, son of Sir William Skipwith. "My son to follow the advice of my father Sir William Skipwith, and my friend Major Edmund Berkeley," whom he appoints executors. He probably married a daughter of Sir William Skipwith. II. Thomas,⁸ of Gloucester county. There is recorded in Lancaster county a deed of gift dated August 13th, 1687, from Thomas Kemp, of Gloucester county, Gent., son of Matthew Kemp, Esq., late of Gloucester, deceased, to John Mott, of Lancaster, planter, for a tract of land formerly purchased by the said Matthew Kemp, Esq., and Adjutant-General Jenings. [Adjutant-General Peter Jenings was the first husband of Catherine Lunsford, whose mother, Dame Elizabeth Lunsford, had been the widow of Secretary Richard Kemp.] Mary, wife of Thomas Kemp, of Kingston parish, Gloucester, gave a power of attorney July 9th, 1692, to her "loving friend Mr. Peter Kemp." In another power about the same time, she signs "Mary Curtis," doubtless her maiden name. Thomas Kemp was a justice of Gloucester 1695. III. (Probably) Peter,⁸ of Gloucester, who patented land in that county in 1687; IV. (Probably) Richard,⁸ who was sheriff of Middlesex 1710.

Matthew⁴ Kemp, of Middlesex, born 1695, died December, 1739, was justice and Burgess from Middlesex, and afterwards clerk of James City county (*Virginia Gazette*). He was Burgess for Middlesex 1723 and 1730, and sheriff 1729.

Owing to the destruction of the records of Gloucester county it is very difficult to trace the more numerous branch of the family which resided

together yt theire might be ten men in one howse and then having noe assistance did att once give ye Indyans both oportunities and encouragement to Comitt ye many Outrages above mentioned.

God save the King.

(Signed) CADWALLADER JONES,
JOHN BODSIE.

The Freshes of Rappahannocke,
March ye 8th, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$.

[Indorsed]

Cetternborn Parish Grievances.

VIRGINIA QUIT-RENTS, 1663-1665.

The following entries from the letter-book of the first William Byrd, now in the possession of the Virginia Historical Society, are interesting as showing the amount which each county, in the years 1663-1665, was expected to pay in the form of quit-rents, as well as the area of the counties at that time. The requirement was one shilling for every fifty acres. This sum was collected in tobacco throughout the seventeenth century, in spite of occasional efforts on the part of the English government to enforce its payment in coin:

Anno 1663.

The Rt. Hono^{ble} S^r Wm. Berkeley Debtor to his Ma^{ties} Treasurer
for ye quitt rents of James Citty & Surrey Counties vizt:

To ye quitt rents of James Citty County being 65786 acres at
12 per ct. 7890 lbs. Tobo.

To ye quitt rents of Surry County being 41503 acres at 12
4998 lbs. Tobo.

there. It is mnch desired that the account of this family may be made as complete as possible. Additions will be welcomed. It may be of interest to state, that investigations are now being made in England with a view to ascertaining the ancestry of Edmond¹ Kemp.

Proceedings of American Antiquarian Society, October 24th, 1894. Worcester, Mass., 1895.

Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Trustees of Lenox Library. New York City, N. Y., 1895.

Pennsylvania Magazine for April, 1895. Philadelphia, Pa., 1895.

Rise and Development of the Bi-Cameral System of America. By Thomas Francis Moran. Johns-Hopkins University Press. Baltimore, Md., 1895.

Historical Papers No. 5, 1895, of Washington and Lee University. Lexington, Va., 1895.

Iowa Historical Record for April, 1895. Des Moines, Iowa, 1895.

Lee of Virginia, 1642-1892. By Edmund J. Lee, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa., 1895.

The French in America, 1777-1783. Philadelphia, Pa., 1895.

Montagues of America, 1621-1894. Geo. Wm. Montague, Amherst, Mass., 1894.

Early Relations between Maryland and Virginia. By John H. Latané. Johns-Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, Md., 1895.

ERRATA.—Page 36, line 6 from bottom, for "Thomas Lucas, Jr.," read "Thomas Lucas, Sr.;" page 40, line 20 of note, for "Edward," read "Edmond;" line 21, for "Edward," read "Edmond;" page 65, line 17 from bottom, for "twins," read "times;" page 80, after (13) Thomas, for "Surry and," read "living in;" page 81, line 12, for "very riche," read "very sicke."